



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Dacryopsis Ellisiana Massee

By GEORGE MASSEE

In Mr. Durand's interesting researches on the genus *Holwaya* Sacc., which appeared in the June number of this journal, the author has clearly proved that *Holwaya gigantea* Durand has a conidial form. This conidial form Durand calls *Coryne Ellisii* Berk.

Some years ago I gave a full diagnosis* of *Coryne Ellisii* Berk., drawn up from the type specimen, and discovering that it was a Basidiomycete, named it *Dacryopsis Ellisiana*.

Arguing from the material Durand supposed to be *Coryne Ellisii* Berk., this author remarks as follows: "The matter was further greatly complicated when Massee, in 1894, described the type of *Coryne Ellisii*, making it one of the types of a new genus of the Basidiomycetes, called *Dacryopsis*."

I have again examined Berkeley's type and find that my previous description is correct. The plant resembles a little stout-handled drumstick. The head for some time consists of very slender conidiophores bearing very minute conidia; at a later stage bifurcate basidia also appear in the head.

The explanation is quite simple. The *Coryne Ellisii* of Durand is not the *Coryne Ellisii* of Berkeley. Why Durand has made such a mistake I am not able to say. The type specimen of *Coryne Ellisii* Berk. is in excellent condition, and I have sent a fragment of it to Mr. Durand.

I observe that the specimen in Ellis, N. Amer. Fung. 1383, called "*Coryne Ellisii* Berk. (= *Stilbum giganteum* Pk.)," although superficially resembling *Coryne Ellisii* Berk., is in reality a very different fungus, and probably illustrates what Durand has been dealing with and who, like Burt in his paper, "Is there a Basidiomycetous stage in the life history of some Ascomycetes," had been misled by accepting the specimen in the exsiccati quoted above as representing the species described by Berkeley.

The above account illustrates the value of a type-specimen, *i. e.*, the actual specimen on which the species was founded, and not another specimen supposed to represent the same species. It further illustrates the advisability of being quite certain about your species before venturing to indicate mistakes made by others.

* Jour. Myc. 6 : 181, pl. 7. f. 19-21. 1891.